

STATE GOVERNMENT NEWS

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS-DIRECT LEGISLATION

Mississippi -- Mississippi voters approved two constitutional amendments at a special election on October 3. One authorizes the legislature to grant tax exemptions for a period not to exceed ten years, to encourage industry. The other allows the sale or leasing of school lands for industrial purposes or exchange for other lands, the benefits to continue to accrue to the schools.

New Jersey -- New Jersey voters approved two constitutional amendments and two bond issues at a November 7 election.

A \$60 million "green acres" bond issue was approved for purchase of land for conservation and recreation, and a \$40 million issue to improve and expand state institutional facilities.

One constitutional amendment permits the legislature to provide for a line of succession in state and local governments in event of enemy attack. The other allows state and county fair grounds to operate games of skill and chance.

New York -- New York voters approved four proposals on November 7. One of them, a constitutional amendment, provides for reorganization of the state court system, to go into effect September 1, 1962. Another constitutional amendment adopted permits reorganization of the executive branch of the state government.

A \$100 million bond issue was approved for purchase of railroad cars for lease to commuter railroads by the Port of New York Authority. A fourth measure created a Job Development Authority and guaranteed \$50 million of an authorized \$100 million bond issue. The new authority may make loans for the construction, expansion or rehabili-

tation of industrial plants in areas of unemployment.

Ohio -- The Ohio electorate approved four constitutional amendments on November 7. One authorized the legislature to provide for continuity of state and local government in emergency situations caused by enemy attack. Another sets the age limits for the state militia; limits range from 17 to 67. A third amendment provides that appointments to office may be made subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. The fourth provides that vacancies in the Senate shall be filled by appointment by the Senate members affiliated with the same political party as that of the person last elected by the electors to the seat which has become vacant.

Oklahoma -- Oklahoma's voters at a special election on November 12, approved a constitutional amendment providing that when uncertainty exists as to the county in which a crime was committed, the accused may be tried in any county in which the evidence indicates it may have been committed.

Pennsylvania -- Pennsylvania voters approved three constitutional amendments at a November 7 election. One allows the legislature to exempt certain disabled war veterans from property taxes. Another authorizes cash payment instead of a credit allowance on overpaid taxes, licenses and other such fees charged by the state. The third makes the inaugural date for the Secretary of Internal Affairs coincide with that of the Governor.

Maine Amendments Invalid -- The Maine Supreme Court has ruled that two constitutional amendments approved by voters on October 10 are invalid.

OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Headquarters Office

1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

Eastern Office

36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York 36, New York

Midwestern Office

1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

Southern Office

830 West Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta 8, Georgia

Western Office

582 Market Street, San Francisco 4, California

Washington Office

1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The state constitution requires that referendums on constitutional amendments must be held during November. The opinion, signed by the Court's six justices, was in answer to a request from Governor John H. Reed for a ruling after the conflict between the October date, set by the legislature, and the constitutional requirement was noticed. The court said that the amendments may be resubmitted to the people in November, 1962.

One of the amendments would have authorized municipalities to finance construction of industrial buildings. The other would have restricted use of State Retirement System funds to retirement purposes. Two bond issues also approved in the October election are unaffected by the court action. (State Government News, November, 1961.)

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

Constitutional Convention -- Michigan's constitutional convention convened in the Capital City October 3, to begin consideration of major revisions of the state constitution. Delegates were elected at a special election in September.

The convention has the power to draft an entirely new constitution, or propose amendments to the present constitution, or recommend that no changes be made. Any proposed change must be approved by the electorate. The convention is expected to continue for several months.

Constitutional Revision -- Major Problems in State Constitutional Revision, a symposium reviewing recent experience with constitutional revision in all of the states, has been published by Public Administration Service. The book was edited by W. Brooke Graves, Senior Specialists Division, Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. It was sponsored by Pi Sigma Alpha, national political science honor society.

The volume, containing contributions from nineteen specialists, is intended for use by public officials, members of state constitutional commissions, delegates to constitutional conventions, teachers, students and others working for constitutional revision.

It is divided into two parts -- "Methods and Procedures" and "The Content of State Constitutions." Included are chapters on the executive, legislative and judicial articles in state constitutions; bills of rights; taxation and finance; local government; and intergovernmental relations.

The volume, of 320 pages, is available at \$6.50 from Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

The Oregon Supreme Court has approved a reapportionment plan drawn up by Secretary of State Howell Appling, Jr. It takes one Senate seat and four House of Representatives' seats from the sparsely settled eastern two-thirds of the state and gives them to the more heavily populated western sector.

Secretary of State Appling was directed to draw up a plan by the court after it had ruled a 1961 legislative reapportionment act unconstitutional. Under the act, eastern Oregon would have lost only one of its thirteen Representatives and none of its six Senators. The Court's decision held that the legislative reapportionment did not properly reflect changes in population.

Oregon's constitution limits the Senate to thirty members and the House of Representatives to sixty and provides for reapportionment of both houses according to population at the legislative session following a federal census. After the legislature had largely ignored the time and population provisions for nearly half a century, a constitutional amendment was passed by initiative petition in 1952 giving the Secretary of State and the Supreme Court authority to see that reapportionment is carried out every ten years. If the legislature does not act on reapportionment by July 1 of the year of the legislative session following a federal census, or if a legislative reapportionment is ruled unconstitutional, the Secretary of State is given the job, subject to review by the State Supreme Court and to any directives it may deem necessary to meet constitutional requirements.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

New York Special Session -- The New York legislature, meeting in special session on November 9 and 10, adopted an act reapportioning the state's Congressional districts, reducing them from forty-three to forty-one.

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BREVARD CRIHFIELD, Executive Director

FRANK SMOTHERS, Director of Publications

JOSEPH J. MOYLAN, Editor, *State Government News*

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A second major enactment of the session establishes a plan for fallout shelters at schools, colleges and universities, with state financial assistance. The act also sets standards for construction of shelters, with penalties for violations, provides for construction of shelters in state buildings, and in other ways encourages private shelter construction.

A series of measures also approved at the special session are designed to benefit residents of the state called to military service during the present emergency by providing some tax exemption and extending various benefits.

Oklahoma -- The 1961 Oklahoma legislature provided for automatic reapportionment of the House of Representatives by the State Election Board after each future federal decennial census -- with original jurisdiction vested in the State Supreme Court to force timely compliance. Another measure reapportioned both houses of the legislature.

The legislature limited regular sessions to ninety-one legislative days and special sessions to twenty days. Legislative salaries of \$300 a month plus expense allowances of \$10 per day were established. In addition, mileage payments were approved for one round trip weekly for legislators.

The session adopted a "fiscal note" procedure for all bills likely to affect state expenditure or revenue. A "fiscal note" is a brief explanation attached to a bill which indicates the cost or yield of a particular proposal.

Another enactment requires state agencies to file copy of rules and regulations with the Secretary of State and the State Librarian as a condition of their validity. The State Librarian will publish the rules and regulations semi-monthly.

In action affecting organization, the Department of Commerce and Industry was placed under the Economic Development Commission, and jurisdiction over certain training schools and orphanages was transferred from the Board of Public Affairs to the State Welfare Commission.

Election measures authorized use of voting machines in all counties; set the dates for regular and run-off primaries; and required that political parties nominate candidates for presidential electors at state conventions, such electors to be required to take an oath to support the candidates chosen by the national conventions of their respective parties.

Highway legislation included a highway safety code based on the Uniform Vehicle Code.

The legislature also adopted the Uniform Commercial Code and the Uniform Testamentary Additions to Trusts Act.

General local legislation authorized creation of urban renewal authorities in small municipalities. Use of public trusts by local governments to promote industry also was authorized. Revenue bonds to support a trust were provided for, if approved by a majority of the qualified electorate. A constitutional amendment was approved for submission to the voters which would empower all counties, with the consent of the electorate, to issue bonds for industrial development and allow levies not to exceed 5 mills in support of the issues.

Among other measures the legislature authorized ad valorem and income tax exemptions for the cost of fallout shelters.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH

A Special Governors' Conference on Mental Health, held at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Chicago, on November 9 and 10, adopted far-reaching recommendations for treatment of the mentally ill and advancement of mental health.

Attending the conference, which was sponsored by the Council of State Governments at the request of the National Governors' Conference, were Governors from more than a third of the states, Governors' representatives and mental health officials from four-fifths of the states, legislators from twelve states, and numerous leaders of the mental health profession.

A series of panel sessions during the two days centered upon findings and proposals of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, created by Congress, which made its final report this year after six years of study.

In the closing session the attending Governors adopted a Policy Statement and resolution drafted by a Policy Committee of nine Governors under the chairmanship of Governor William F. Quinn of Hawaii.

The Policy Statement, which heartily commended The Joint Commission for its study, recommended a balanced state program of many aspects. Among other features the Governors emphasized need for prevention and early treatment, extensive community-based services, active treatment rather than custodial care, and rehabilitation and after-care services. They called for specialized services for persons with conditions related to mental illness, such as mental retardation, alcoholism, delinquency, drug addiction, and deterioration in old age.

The declaration advocated smaller state hospitals rather than large; internal decentralization of present large facilities; and integration of inpatient services with community services. It opposed any arbitrary distinction between patients who suffer from "acute" and "chronic" mental ill-

ness, and stated that all are entitled to the best psychiatric care. Another point of emphasis was that voluntary admissions should be encouraged. State appropriations for support of psychiatric beds in general hospitals were advocated.

The statement underscored needs and means for research and for recruitment and training of mental health personnel. It called for improved organization of state supported services and cooperation with professional and volunteer groups.

The Governors endorsed the Joint Commission's finding that much remains to be done for mental health services, with federal, state and local governmental participation, and private efforts. They noted the commission's recommendation that local, state and federal governments work together to triple expenditures for these services in the next decade. In their statement the Governors said that no set figure could be applied uniformly to all states, but that the objectives of their declaration obviously would require appropriation of substantially larger sums by all governmental levels.

Other important sections of the statement dealt with needs for a mental health information clearing house, interstate cooperation and mental health insurance.

The statement was adopted by the attending Governors, section by section, and then in full, including several strengthening or clarifying amendments that were moved from the floor. The votes were unanimous. After the Governors' action one of the nongubernatorial participants moved that conference members other than Governors concur in the report. This motion was adopted.

The Governors then adopted a resolution presented by the Policy Committee expressing concern over the exclusion of mental and tuberculosis patients from federal public assistance under the Social Security Act, and requesting the federal government to study their exclusion in order to determine what basis may exist for amending the act on their behalf.

Serving with Governor Quinn on the Policy Committee were Governors Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware, William L. Guy of North Dakota, F. Ray Keyser of Vermont, David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado, Edwin L. Mechem of New Mexico, Wesley Powell of New Hampshire, and Matthew E. Welsh of Indiana.

During the conference a galaxy of speakers distinguished in government, the professions and citizens' organizations surveyed an extremely wide range of tasks, shortcomings and necessities in the mental health field.

(An extensive account of the conference, including highlight summaries of the many addresses, and texts of the Policy

Statement and resolution adopted, will appear in the Winter Quarterly Number of State Government, published by the Council of State Governments, in January. Mimeographed copies of the statement and resolution are now available on request to the Council, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.)

TAX, FISCAL AFFAIRS

Borrowing Authority -- The Minnesota electorate at a 1962 election will vote on a constitutional amendment to allow the state to incur indebtedness in temporary borrowing. The indebtedness, payable within twenty years, would be for acquisition and betterment of public lands and buildings and other improvements of a capital nature, when authorized by a three-fifths vote of each branch of the legislature.

Presently the state constitution limits borrowing for capital improvements other than state highways to \$250,000. The means employed by the state in financing public improvements over the past several years were recently disapproved by the State Supreme Court, thereby promoting the proposed change in the constitution.

Business Taxation -- The Oregon Supreme Court has ruled that the State Tax Commission may fairly assess taxes on an out-of-state firm doing business in Oregon on the basis of the company's purchases rather than its sales in the state.

The decision reversed a County Circuit Court judgment involving a New York lumber firm that buys large amounts of timber in Oregon but sells a comparatively small amount of lumber in the state. The company had contended that its taxes should be levied on the basis of income from sales.

The Supreme Court's opinion said: "When a corporation's income is derived from business done both within and without the state, the determination of its net taxable income based upon business done within the state may be under rules and regulations adopted by the Commission which fairly and accurately reflect in that income the business done within the state."

The court added that "the Commission's regulation recognized that the method to be used depends upon the circumstance in each case and no rule of universal application can be stated."

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The Minnesota Commissioner of Public Welfare has appointed two non-medical men as chief executive officers of state hospitals. The commissioner was authorized

by the 1961 legislative session to make the appointments.

Under terms of the new law, the commissioner may appoint a licensed doctor of medicine as chief of the medical staff.

In other action regarding health, the legislature authorized higher salary ranges for especially qualified doctors, outside the state civil service classification plan. Determination of the range placement is to be made by a committee composed of the Governor, the Commissioner of Administration and the Director of Civil Service.

EDUCATION

Education and Economic Development -- Key western state officials and legislators met with leading educators, businessmen and labor representatives in San Francisco on November 19-21 to explore how the region's colleges and universities can be utilized more effectively in the economic development of the West.

This was the Third Regional Workshop on Higher Education held in the West since 1958 under the joint sponsorship of the Western Governors' Conference, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and the Council of State Governments. Previous workshops were devoted to the financing of higher education and to ways of improving quality and opportunity in the region's institutions of higher learning.

In general sessions and small discussion groups, more than 150 delegates sought to identify the West's major economic problems, review what the colleges and universities have done for western economic development in the past and consider ways in which they can be used more fully in the future.

Among participants in the sessions were Governor Albert D. Rosellini of Washington and Governor Grant Sawyer of Nevada, Chairman and member respectively of the Western Governors' Conference Committee on Economic Development; and C. Clement French, President of Washington State University and Chairman of WICHE.

The recommendations of the discussion groups for fuller use of the colleges and universities in western economic development will be used as the basis for a report to the Western Governors' Conference, which called for the Workshop, and to WICHE. Both groups will consider ways of implementing the suggestions that came out of the Workshop.

Teacher Training Experiment -- The University of Hawaii, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, is undertak-

ing a five-year experimental program and evaluation of placing more stress on liberal arts and sciences and less on professional training in teacher education. The project is being financed through July 1, 1966, by a grant of \$371,000 from the Ford Foundation.

A group of 200 students has been selected to take three years of intensified subject training followed by two years of professional training. A like number of students, matched with the experimental group on the basis of ability and achievement, will take the usual teacher-training program, which reverses the number of years devoted to each kind of training.

For two years after the students enter the Hawaii school system as teachers, the two groups will be studied, evaluated for effectiveness and compared with one another.

The experimental group will take required courses in English, a foreign language mathematics, arts and music for three years. During the last two years of professional training, the group will be given three symposia in arts, humanities and contemporary life.

At the same time, the liberal arts program at the University is being revitalized by a committee of professors to equip teachers to deal intelligently with the realities of the ongoing science and space revolution and to help them to become cultured and enlightened persons. As an underlying principle guiding the revision of course content, the committee has chosen the theme of "communication of facts and ideas." This includes communication not only through English and foreign languages, but also through other media such as mathematics, music and the visual arts.

Strong emphasis is being placed on mathematics as the language of science, with the stress on concepts rather than on equations per se, to enable teachers to become at least as well informed as their students about the technological and scientific world. In the music and visual arts program, the students will learn more than the usual appreciation of great works; they also will learn to do something in these fields.

School Finance and Organization Study -- The Montana school foundation program is being subjected to a detailed study by a fifty-one member citizen committee appointed by Governor Donald G. Nutter at the request of the 1961 legislature.

Following an initial organizational meeting, the committee has divided into five subcommittees to undertake intensive examination of five fields of study. They are: the sharp rise in costs of education,

the state's minimum education program for teacher accreditation, methods of distributing equalizing funds to schools, problems of isolated schools, and methods of financing education.

RECIPROCAL SUPPORT MEETING

The Tenth Annual National Conference on Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support met in Denver, Colorado, October 30-November 2. State and local officials from thirty-two states and the District of Columbia attended. The conference was co-sponsored by the Office of the Attorney General of Colorado, the Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation, the Colorado Department of Public Welfare, the Office of the District Attorney of Denver and the Council of State Governments.

The problem of locating persons liable for support was considered at length by conference delegates. One session included a report on new legislation in New York State which established a central registry in the Department of Social Welfare as an aid in locating deserting parents liable for support of their children. Attention also was given to ways in which the federal government, through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, might assist state and local officials in resolving this problem. Subsequently, the conference adopted resolutions urging states to consider establishing central location services and requesting the cooperation of the federal government in setting up such units and in making possible fuller use of OASI records for this purpose.

Another major topic considered at the conference was means of strengthening the operation of reciprocal support laws throughout the country. Attention was called to the importance of the work of state information agencies in assisting local jurisdictions to do a better job in this field; the values of state and regional conferences on reciprocal support; and the desirability of all jurisdictions keeping and reporting statistics on reciprocal support cases. It was agreed that adoption of the amendments to the uniform act proposed by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1958 would help to make the program more effective. The conference adopted resolutions on most of these points.

The conference received the report of its Committee on the Handbook of Administrative Procedures. Copies of the Handbook prepared by the committee were distributed to those attending the meeting. The Handbook is intended as a guide to desirable procedures in handling of reciprocal support cases, and its value for this purpose was commented upon by various speakers at the meeting. Copies of it are available from the Council of State Governments at \$1.50 each.

Other topics discussed at the meeting included the practice of some jurisdictions in charging fees in reciprocal support cases; the experience of Michigan in establishing reciprocity with the Province of Ontario in this field; methods of obtaining modification of support orders; use of temporary support orders; enforcement of support duties; and possible legislation to curb illegitimacy and child desertion.

The following officers were elected to the Executive Committee for the coming year: J. Luther Glass, Virginia; Robert C. Schadowald, Connecticut; Una Rita Quenstedt, District of Columbia; Walter Fuchigami, Oregon; Fred A. Ross, Mississippi; Lloyd C. Service, Michigan; Primo Iacobucci, Rhode Island; Paul Mikus, Ohio; Fred Hanson, Nebraska; Natalie Hegdal, Texas; and Richard Gordie, Florida.

JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAM

California has initiated a three-year experiment in treating juvenile law breakers at home rather than at state institutions. Limited to the cities of Sacramento and Stockton, the experiment is being supervised by the State Youth Authority. Most of the financing is provided by a federal grant of nearly \$240,000 with state costs in the initial year expected to exceed \$55,000.

Heman G. Stark, Youth Authority Director, said that if the project is successful it could save the state millions of dollars by reducing the necessity of building new institutions. Objective of the experiment is to see whether delinquents can be rehabilitated at home under intensive supervision and with professional help. The Youth Authority Director noted that many experts in the correctional field agree it is difficult in an institutional environment to teach boys and girls how to live in their home communities under parole.

Juveniles guilty of crimes of violence will not be eligible for the experiment, Mr. Stark said, and no youngster will be released from an institution for community treatment unless the community affected approves. A maximum of 100 delinquents -- half from each city -- will be treated at one time.

NARCOTIC TESTING UPHELD

The California nailline testing program to detect resumption of drug use by narcotics offenders on parole (State Government, Spring, 1961, pp. 112-117) has been upheld by the Federal District Court of the Southern District in Los Angeles.

The court granted the state's motion for summary judgement and dismissal in a suit for \$100,000 in damages brought by a former convict under the Civil Rights Act

against various state officers and agencies at the termination of his period of parole, during which he had been subjected to nalline testing.

Under the program established by the 1959 state legislature, agreement to submit to nalline testing may be made a condition of parole for narcotics offenders. An offender may be picked up at any time during the parole period and be given a nalline test to determine whether he has returned to the use of narcotics.

In granting the state's motions, the federal court rejected the plaintiff's contentions that the tests had been applied invalidly to him and that they constituted an improper use of police powers under the Civil Rights Act and the United States Constitution. The court's decision has been appealed to the Ninth Federal Circuit Court in San Francisco.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS

A new Charitable Trust Division in the Texas Attorney General's Department is conducting a survey to determine the number, size, location and specific purposes of all charitable organizations in the state. A 1959 act, recently amended, makes the Attorney General a party on behalf of the general public in matters involving charitable trusts.

Purpose of the survey is to determine if additional legislation is needed to deter abuses of the charitable trust device and to assure that such trusts, dedicated to public purposes as a condition of tax exemption, are operated for public rather than private ends. In a recent change in policy relevant to such state investigations, the United States Treasury Department now makes available to the public information concerning the financial transactions and income of tax exempt foundations.

AGRICULTURE

Idaho Insecticide Council -- Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho has established a statewide Insecticide Council to undertake studies and make recommendations on the introduction of new agricultural chemicals. Objective is to assure maximum benefits to the industry and maximum protection of public health.

Membership of the council includes representatives from the agricultural, cattle and chemical applicator industries, two University of Idaho entomologists, a representative from the Western Agricultural Chemical Association and a member at large.

The council, with the Commissioner of Agriculture as Chairman, will serve in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner of

Agriculture. It will assist in conciliating differences of opinion that may arise and in studying and developing the elements of a safe, workable and equitable chemical dust and spray program in the state, the Governor said. He noted that the safe use of chemicals was a matter of extreme urgency to the agricultural industry and to the public, not only in Idaho but throughout the nation.

"We are hopeful that Idaho can point the way for others to follow by setting examples of what can be done to alleviate conditions brought about by our changing agricultural practices," Governor Smylie said,

Midwestern Agriculture Committee -- The Agriculture Committee of the Midwestern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments held an exploratory meeting in Chicago on November 28. It was held in conjunction with a meeting of the North Central States Association of State Departments of Agriculture. The latter group has appointed a five-member advisory committee to assist the Midwest Agriculture Committee in its future activities.

The Midwestern Conference at its 1961 Annual Meeting gave permanent status to its Agriculture Committee. Senator David Davis of Illinois, chairman of the committee, recently appointed a five-member subcommittee to undertake a special study of agricultural products utilization. Assemblyman William R. Merriam of Wisconsin was appointed its chairman. Other midwestern legislators appointed to the subcommittee were Representative Elmer H. Den Herder, Iowa; Representative John Kissner, Ohio; Representative Orval W. Hittmeier, Illinois; and Senator Harold Stryker, Nebraska.

Dr. Roy Whistler of Purdue University addressed the Chicago meeting on long-term research efforts by Indiana in agricultural products utilization. Senator Stryker reported on Nebraska's exceptional progress in agricultural research.

Tentative committee plans call for a meeting in late January, 1962, at the United States Department of Agriculture Laboratory in Peoria, Illinois.

STATE PURCHASING OFFICIALS

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials was held October 24-27, in Wagoner, Oklahoma. Thirty-seven states and the Virgin Islands were represented at the meeting by seventy officials.

The Association adopted a resolution urging all states to participate fully in a program of reporting of identical bids to the Attorney General of the United States. Another resolution called on the states to

include the use of noncollusive bid affidavits or noncollusive bid clauses in all public contracts. The Association reaffirmed its own opposition to allowing preferential treatment to any firm or individual doing business with a state.

The Executive Committee was directed to draft a proposed revision of articles of organization for the Association.

E. Guy Martin of Louisiana, was elected President of the Association for the coming year, and Henry H. Knouft of Kansas, Vice President. Other members elected to the Executive Committee were Richard G. Berg, Alaska; Andrew M. Bradley, Pennsylvania; Ermal R. Owens, Oregon; Franklin Pierce, Tennessee; and Herbert F. Scmiege, Wisconsin.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

A recent opinion of Attorney General Frederick T. Grey of Virginia held that a provision of the State Constitution bars Virginia State Senator Charles R. Fenwick from accepting appointment by the President to the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency without sacrificing his position as a member of the state legislature.

Such an appointment, the opinion noted, would violate Section 34 of the state constitution which provides "...no person holding any office or post of profit or emolument under the United States Government or who is in the employment of such government shall be eligible to either house." Membership on the Advisory Board would pay per diem and travel expenses.

Construction of similar constitutional provisions in recent years has prevented a New York State Senator from serving on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental

Relations and the Attorney General of Texas from serving on a Commission to Study International Rules of Judicial Procedure.

STATE MOTOR POOL

A central motor pool was established recently in Minnesota on a limited basis. The legislature appropriated \$838,000 to the Commissioner of Administration for its operation. Of this amount, \$400,000 is for reimbursement of state agencies for motor vehicles purchased with funds specifically appropriated to them. The remainder is for establishment of a Central Motor Pool Revolving Fund into which reimbursement from state agencies may be received and from which expenditures for administration and other expenses may be paid.

PRESS SECRETARIES' ORGANIZATION

Press secretaries of seven members of the Southern Governors' Conference have formed an association of Southern Governors' Press Secretaries. The association was initiated during the Southern Governors' Conference in Nashville, September 24-27.

Its overall purpose is to assist the Governors of the seventeen southern states in the Conference, through more effective news about the progress, policies and activities of the several states.

The group elected as interim officers, Ed Easterly of Kentucky, Chairman; Con Hardman of West Virginia, Vice-Chairman; and Graham Jones of North Carolina, Secretary. Don Binkley, press secretary to Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee, made the arrangements for the meeting of the press secretaries in Nashville.

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